

MAYOR TELLS OF YEAR'S WORK

Refers to Possibility of Continuing Permanent Work on So. Main Street

COMMENDS FIRE DEPARTMENT

Recommends New Quarters for the Police Department

Municipal affairs in a multiplicity of aspects are considered by Mayor Eugene C. Glysson in the mayor's annual message to the citizens of Barre, which was presented at the council meeting last evening. Recommendations contained in the message appear to be somewhat tempered by a realization that the exigencies of war must naturally call a halt on some of the projects which forward-looking voters of the city have hoped for in recent years. Attention is directed to the considerable drain the call to military service has made on the young manhood of Barre since the last annual message, and the war's effect, directly and indirectly, on the city's principal industry, is the subject of a passing paragraph.

Recommendations are not numerous in the message, yet in several instances the mayor, without committing himself or the next administration to tasks that may prove impossible of achievement in the uncertain future, refers to improvements that may be made in a number of departments. He speaks of the proposed new bridge over Jail branch on South Main street, and a continuation of permanent highway to the brow of Jockey Hollow hill and thence to the present terminus of macadam highway. New quarters for the police is another recommendation, and toward the close the mayor urges that the policy of funding the cemetery trust funds be continued, to the end that within two years a contingent debt may be removed. The fire department is commended for its application to duty in the face of numerous trials, and likewise achievements in the subject of lengthy mention. Permanent street work is dealt with quite exhaustively and reference is made to the fact that \$24,745 in street money due the city from the state is not to be paid until later in the present year.

(To the Citizens of Barre:)

As one who was a resident of this city at the time of incorporation, 23 years ago, it is with great interest that I bring to mind the many changes that have taken place in that period; the great improvements in our civic affairs, and the increase in our material prosperity. The present administration has endeavored to make this past year one in keeping with our former progress.

It is needless to mention that we have been confronted by conditions over which we have had no control that have made our task of administering the affairs of the city in a businesslike and economical manner, one of extreme difficulty. The great cataclysm across the water has affected us in many ways. Many of the very best of our young men have gone from us, and are now doing their duty nobly in the service of the federal government in the defense of right and justice. Others are now working in the munition factories, while still others have left to pursue other lines of endeavor. As shown by the report of our building inspector, the erection of all classes of buildings has been limited, not only by the increased price of materials, but by the difficulty in obtaining them. Practically every city department has been hampered by the scarcity of labor, and the high cost of materials.

Our principal industry, the granite business, has been much better than one would naturally expect under the conditions. The supply of labor has not been equal to the demand, and no granite quarry has needed to be unemployed. The relations between the employers and employees have been of the best, and both

Meat Unnecessary

SAYS J. H. WATSON, M. D.

Meat is the most expensive article of diet, and the least necessary. Add milk, cheese, fruit, fresh fish, to vegetable articles and you have a good diet, or eat very sparingly. It is a well-known fact that in gout serious organic disease of the kidneys occurs. Such scientists as Butcher, Minkowski, Hans Vag, and Reach have shown that uric acid in excess is retained in the blood when the kidneys do not help excrete this poison. Uric acid retained within the body is believed to be the preceding stage or cause of Bright's disease. The excessive use of nitrogenous food or meats often increases uric acid.

High living, intestinal indigestion, constipation, disturbance of the liver, frequent chilling of the body—all result in retaining within the body an excess of uric acid.

The best way to overcome this condition and prevent rheumatism and gout is to drink plenty of water, say a pint of hot water morning and night with lemon juice squeezed into it, and take Auric (double strength) three times a day. This can be obtained at any drug store. This is my invariable prescription for the rheumatic person, and it usually follows that the rheumatic pains, the backache, such as lumbago, pains in the back of the neck or limbs, will disappear. This Auric by its tonic effect upon the kidneys encourages them to greater activity, and thereby the uric acid is thrown out of the system. It is also well to prevent constipation and take bending exercises every morning, plenty of water between meals, and at least once a week take a vegetable laxative. Such a one is made of May apple, extract of vegetable calomel and root of jalap, easily obtained at any drug store because sold for fifty years under the name of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.—Adv.

BELLANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. Druggists refund money if it fails. 25c

"HOW IS YOUR LIVER?"

No question is more important. As your liver is, so are you. Take Hood's Pills—best for a sick, torpid, miserable liver, biliousness, constipation, bad taste in the mouth, etc. Sugar-coated, easily swallowed. Do not grip. Price 5c, of all druggists or promptly by mail of C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

parties have manifested a spirit of fairness and justice in meeting the new problems that have arisen.

In spite of the unsettled conditions of the labor and material markets, we have been able to carry to completion some very necessary and important improvements. The South Main street paving project that has engaged the attention of your city council for a number of years, and has been delayed from numerous causes, has been successfully completed. A reinforced concrete pavement has been built on North Main street which should be a source of satisfaction and pride to our citizens, as we now have a continuous permanent pavement of the best class on our Main street from Second street to Ayers street, a distance of 1.41 miles. I trust that as soon as conditions permit, means will be found not only to construct a new bridge on South Main street, but to extend our permanent pavement to the top of Jockey Hollow hill, and from its present terminus on North Main street to the macadam road, thus giving us an uninterrupted stretch of permanent street on Main street from city line to city line.

The street department has made a remarkably good showing under adverse conditions. The branch street retaining wall which was started under the previous administration has been completed, and while a heavy drain on the appropriation, it is built in a permanent manner and is well worth the expense. This department has also installed a modern stone crushing plant at a cost of \$3,300 that is giving satisfactory service and is producing a sufficient quantity of stone to care for our needs for some time to come. We feel that the expenditure for this purpose will commend itself to all of our citizens. This plant furnished about 2,000 tons of stone for the work on North Main street, and has been a great help to the city.

Besides the work done on Main street, previously mentioned, upper Brook street and Merchant street have been resurfaced with gravel, putting this portion of the road in the best of condition. Concrete gutters have been built on a number of our hill streets. The maintenance expense of this department has been unusually heavy due to a number of severe frosts, and the early and excessive fall of snow. I believe that the majority of our streets were in exceptionally good condition at the beginning of the winter.

Owing to the unavoidable delay in starting the permanent work on streets, we were unable to have it completed in time for assessments to be levied on the abutters this year, but it is expected the amount to be paid by the abutters and street railway company will be about \$19,000. We should also have received about \$24,745 from the state for work done this year, but owing to the reasons above stated, we will not receive it until 1918, although it should be credited to 1917. There is also a large amount of material on hand which was bought in 1917, but will not be used until 1918.

Nothing was done this year on the South Main street bridge on account of the delay in paving and also on account of the stringency in the money market.

The improvements started on the water system during the previous year have been partly carried out this year, but on account of the break in the Bolster reservoir during the winter and the large expense entailed in repairing the same, it was not deemed advisable to fully complete the other improvements this year. The income of this department during the last two years has come within \$1,537.83 of meeting all expenses and improvements, which indicates that the income for 1918 will meet all current expenses and complete the improvements heretofore planned without recourse to a bond issue as originally intended. This will necessitate the payment this year of the notes issued in anticipation of issuing bonds from this year's income.

This department, in common with most of the others, was handicapped by the scarcity of labor and the high price of supplies, yet succeeded in accomplishing practically all the work laid out for it, and still turned in a net amount of \$2,127 to the city treasurer.

The fire department has maintained its traditional record for efficient service, without overrunning its appropriation. While our fire losses have been slightly larger than the average, in no case has a loss been due to the fire department, and men have exerted themselves to the utmost, and have made the department one of which our citizens may well be proud.

The overdraft in the poor department is directly due to the continual increase in the number of cases provided for, and the increased cost of fuel and provisions. The health department has been over-seer have investigated all cases thoroughly, watched expenditures carefully and have handled the situation in an efficient and economical manner. Economy cannot be practiced too closely at the expense of causing unnecessary suffering among the unfortunate of our citizens.

The police department has handled all situations in a businesslike and economical manner, and have kept within their appropriation. I would urgently recommend that new quarters, in keeping with the rest of the city offices, be provided for this department.

The finance committee, in their recommendations for 1917, stated that a tax of at least two dollars and sixty cents would be required to carry out the program which they had laid out, and which we tried to carry out as fully as possible on that rate. After the estimates for 1917 had been made up, the state levied a direct state tax of twenty cents on the dollar and this we paid out of this year's income. The amount the city had to pay on account of this tax was over \$13,000. When we take into consideration the amount of permanent work that has been done on the streets, the improvements on the water system, the increased cost of labor, material and supplies, the extra calls made on the poor and health departments, the tax levied by the state and the amount we should receive from assessments, and aid from the state on permanent work, and only increased our indebtedness a little over \$28,000, we feel that 1917 will compare favorably with other years. The combined sinking funds for meeting city and water bonds and the newly created insurance fund now amounts to \$93,000. The policy of funding the cemetery trust funds has been continued, and two years more of the same policy will wipe out what has been a heavy contingent debt, which had not been cared for in this manner would now have amounted to almost \$21,000.

In closing, I wish to express my appreciation of the co-operation and as-

sistance extended me by the board of aldermen, city clerk, and the heads of all departments, who have all worked together for the single purpose of the betterment of our city.

Eugene C. Glysson,
Mayor.

TREASURER'S SUMMARY.

Shows Expenditure of \$316,021.60 Out of Income of \$322,292.59.

The report of City Treasurer James Mackay shows receipts of \$322,292.59 and expenditures of \$316,021.60, leaving \$6,270.99 cash on hand Dec. 31, 1917. The treasurer's summary of income and expenditures is as follows:

Receipts.
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1917... \$18,778.60
Received from all sources... 303,513.99
Total... \$322,292.59

Disbursements.
Paid on all accounts... \$316,021.60
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1917... 6,270.99
Total... \$322,292.59

Summary of Income.

Cash balance Jan. 1, 1917... \$18,778.60
Tax receipts 1917... 165,899.98
Tax receipts 1918 list... 9.60
Central V. R. Co., 1913 list... 139.18
Delinquent taxes... 701.96
Proceeds of temporary loan notes... 47,472.76

Proceeds of city notes issued for S. Main street paving... 33,000.00
Water department income... 31,504.30
Liquor license fees... 9,580.00
Rents... 1,008.37

Interest on bonds, trust funds and deposits... 1,001.19
Cemetery trust funds... 1,851.00
Show licenses... 701.96
Peddler and other licenses... 305.00
Dog licenses... 527.75

People's Lighting, Heating & Power Co., 2 per cent. of gross earnings... 611.95
Cash refunded for support of poor... 777.90
Engineering work and error in bill... 1,250.08

Police work and city court fees... 1,150.90
Fire department, labor and material sold... 369.11
River change assessment... 288.71

Street sprinkling assessments... 1,381.63
Sewer assessments... 63.98
Permanent street assessments... 100.00
Sidewalk assessments... 71.90

Material sold permanent street account... 5.60
Share state highway tax... 338.53
Allowance by state for resurfacing, 1916... 1,000.00

Barre & Montpelier Light & Power Co., cleaning track... 126.37
Labor by street department... 224.25
Rent of tools and machinery of street department... 105.00

Material sold, street department... 40.80
Insurance loss received by the street department... 10.00
Discount in street department bills... 3.51

Discount in sewer department bill... 9.15
Labor by sewer department... 70.71
Discount in surface sewer department bill... 7.80

Labor and material sold, sidewalk department... 69.94
School and cemetery share in employers' liability... 38.50
Unused portion Memorial day appropriation... 34.00

Income from park comm's... 77.00
Share of ministerial fund... 81.81
Dividends and canceled insurance policies... 116.10

Refund by street and health departments... 17.21
Material sold, account of city building... 9.75
7th child... 4.13

Personal telephone tolls... 2.50
Discount on printing bill... 25
Refund on assessors' telephone... 2.60
Per cent. tolls city hall station... 1.00

Registration fee... 1.00
Total... \$322,292.59

Summary of Expenditures.

(Warrants drawn.)
State highway... \$3,550.42
Streets... 15,828.50
Permanent streets... 39,982.33

Lighting streets... 7,875.38
Street sprinkling... 2,318.25
Sewers... 1,138.38
Surface sewers... 1,791.37

Sidewalks... 2,806.21
Bridges and culverts... 202.49
Engineering department... 1,700.22
Water department... 29,370.76

Salaries... 3,338.42
Miscellaneous... 1,078.51
City buildings... 4,023.91
Fire department... 11,697.08

Poor department... 13,156.25
Health department... 2,995.19
Births and deaths... 1,000.00
Police department... 6,703.05

Insurance... 1,099.24
State and county taxes... 23,169.69
Printing and stationery... 802.74
City records... 68.00

Interest... 9,481.20
City schools... 46,165.52
Evening drawing school... 1,319.09
Temporary loan... 48,000.00

Current sinking fund... 10,304.56
Notes and bonds paid... 5,040.00
Dog license and damage... 292.16
Elections... 318.18

Society orders... 81.81
Driving license... 220.00
Assessing taxes... 1,306.05
Band concerts... 200.00

Care public parks... 477.00
Cemetery trust funds... 1,851.00
Refund cemetery trust funds... 1,250.00
Hydrants... 2,760.00

Income "Wood fund"... 20.20
Memorial day... 150.00
Liquor licenses... 9,580.00
Aldrich public library... 300.00

Resurfacing permanent highways... 1,521.22
Military census... 529.53
Total... \$316,021.60

Income... \$322,292.59
Expenditures... \$316,021.60
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1917... \$6,270.99

THE HEALTH REPORT.

Dr. Stewart Recommends More Drastic Quarantine for Measles.

Recommendations for a more drastic quarantine of measles cases, from which cause three deaths resulted in 149 cases reported in 1917 are made by Dr. J. W. Stewart of the city health department in

his annual report to the city council. In a preface to his table of mortality statistics, the head of the local health board states the epidemic of the measles could be prevented with a full quarantine. The report states that samples of city water have been submitted for analysis frequently during the year and that with one exception the returns have invariably indicated good water. The exception was in the case of Orange reservoir water submitted some time ago.

The last report gave the water a clean bill. According to the report a number of nuisances were abated in 1917, although an efficient garbage system is still lacking.

A slight disparity in the figures relative to births is noted in the report of the health officer and that submitted by the city clerk, but a comparison is expected to correct any error that may exist.

According to the health officer's report there were 244 births, of which 129 were females and 115 males. There were 120 American mothers and 94 American fathers. Foreign mothers numbered 143 and foreign fathers 124. There were 257 births recorded in the preceding year.

There were 241 cases of contagious disease in 1917, as against 109 in 1916, a somewhat alarming increase, although lesser cases of disease were most numerous. Five deaths proceeding from contagious diseases were due to the following causes: Poliomyelitis 1, measles, 3, whooping cough 1. The 241 cases were divided as follows: German measles 1, poliomyelitis 27, mumps 2, diphtheria 1, erysipelas 1, measles 149, scarlet fever 25, typhoid fever 1, chickenpox 22, whooping cough 8.

A different method of classification adopted by the state board of health separates the mortality roll into less specific divisions, and for the first time since the city was chartered, close students of the city report will be unable to compare mortality statistics with those of preceding years. There were 143 deaths in 1917, a falling off of 12 from the 1916 total. The deaths were as follows: General diseases 15, nervous system 9, circulatory causes 18, respiratory causes 45, digestive 14, genito-urinary 13, purpural state 1, early infancy 15, exterior causes 5, still births 10.

City Clerk's Report on Births and Marriages.

Children of American parentage are much more numerous than a decade ago. It is to be noted in the annual report of the clerk in matters relative to births and marriages. His report refers to 248 births, of which 129 were females and 119 males. Three pairs of twins were included. The table of parentage is given as follows:

Mothers. Fathers.
American... 124... 96
Italian... 55... 62
Scotch... 13... 20

Spanish... 14... 13
Canadian... 19... 21
Syrian... 4... 4

Irish... 3... 8
Austrian... 2... 2
Finlander... 2... 3

English... 2... 2
Swiss... 1... 2
Swedish... 3... 3

Danish... 1... 3
French... 1... 1
Porto Rican... 1... 0

Algerian... 1... 0
Greek... 1... 1
Norwegian... 1... 0

Argentinian... 1... 0
Unknown... 5... 5
For 71 parents a first child was born and in 62 families the second child was born, and in one the 1917 arrival was the 12th child. The following table tells a story of its own:

1st child... 71
2d child... 62
3d child... 40
4th child... 25

5th child... 16
6th child... 16
7th child... 8
8th child... 5

9th child... 1
10th child... 1
11th child... 1
12th child... 1

Fewer Marriages in 1917.
Marriages in 1917 were fewer by 18 than in the previous year, a condition which does not indicate that the war had locally the reputed tendency to increase the number of weddings. Strange to relate, drab November registered the largest number of weddings, while the June crop fell short of June, 1916. All told there were 87 weddings, divided among the months as follows: January, 5; February, 6; March, 3; April, 9; May, 6; June, 9; July, 6; August, 5; September, 6; October, 8; November, 14; December, 10.

American born brides and grooms were to the fore, as will be noted in the following table on nativities:

Grooms. Brides.
American... 59... 59
Italian... 13... 13
Canadian... 6... 6

Spanish... 4... 5
Scotch... 5... 3
Irish... 1... 1

Swiss... 1... 1
French... 1... 1
Total... 122... 122

SCHOOLS COST \$54,318.78.

The Year Ended with a Balance of \$2,048.08.

Disbursements for city schools aggregated \$54,318.78 in 1917, according to the annual report of the school treasurer, and the year ended with a balance of \$2,048.08. Teachers' salaries were away \$40,068.08 of the total and the fuel item amounted to \$6,762.12, while janitors' salaries totaled \$4,644.92. The next largest item was the evening drawing school, \$2,180.47, while the sum of \$1,117.57 went for repairs. Other expenditures were for text books, school room and office supplies, printing, water and lights, insurance, etc. The proceeds of the 70-cent school tax, amounting to \$4,165.32, went a long way toward financing the schools, while the evening drawing school tax, a special assessment that has been levied for some years, amounted to \$1,319.09. The city's share in the distribution of state school funds was \$2,420.31, and the sum of \$3,670.75 was received in tuition. Supplies sold and tuition fees in the evening drawing school brought \$321.49.

Cemetery Report.

Barre's public burial grounds, Elmwood and Hope cemeteries, are subjects of consideration in the yearly report of the cemetery commissioners. The report on Elmwood cemetery finances shows that there was a cash balance of \$570.35 and two city of Barre 4 per cent demand notes valued at \$5,887.85, for a total of \$6,458.20, Jan. 1, 1917. A total income of \$8,344.47, including the cash and note balance, included the sum of \$1,850.76 received as the income from lots, graves and vaults. Orders drawn during the year amounted to \$6,282.81, leaving a balance of \$6,020.67, most of the money, as

in former years, being spent in the upkeep of the cemetery and the care of cemetery property. Somewhat larger was the income from Hope cemetery, where the commissioners had a cash and note balance of \$8,203.21 at the beginning of the year. The income from the lots, graves, etc., was \$3,002.55, and the orders drawn for up-keep aggregated \$4,068.41, leaving a balance at the end of the year of \$290.61, plus the value (\$8,153.80) of three city of Barre 4 per cent demand notes. The report is signed by E. L. Smith, F. T. Cutler and Stefano Rizzi, members of the commission.

Perpetual care is now provided for 171 lots in Elmwood and 44 lots in Hope cemetery, according to the yearly report of F. T. Cutler, the trustee of cemetery trust funds, who gives a complete account of receipts and expenditures in his department. During the year there were 17 new funds or additions, the amount being \$1,851. Permanent funds in Elmwood aggregate \$16,475, and of the income, \$1,165.38, the sum of \$299.69 was expended on the care of lots, leaving a balance of \$835.69 to apply to the principal. The sum of \$4,235.80 provided for the care of lots in Hope cemetery, and the income was \$224.50, of which \$13.28 was expended for upkeep. The trustee's income account gives \$611.56 as the summary of unexpended balance at the beginning of the year, and added to this the interest on funds on deposit amounted to \$1,389.88. Expenditures totaled \$642.97, leaving an unexpended balance of \$746.91.

BRIEF SPORT ITEMS IN MANY FIELDS

Glimpse of the Baseball of 1875 Is Afforded by Pamphlet of That Year—Princeton's Entire Football Squad of 1916 Is in Service.

A glimpse of the baseball of the early seventies is given in a pamphlet on the game published in 1875 which was recently unearthed by a modern devotee of the sport. The booklet, which is equivalent to the present day baseball guide, consists of about 30 pages instead of the several hundred now necessary to chronicle the records of the many major and minor league teams.

Much of the space is devoted to the doings of the Boston National association club, winner of the championship of the previous year. The combination included several players the names of whom are still familiar to the fans of this day. That they were high class players, according to the standards of those times, goes without saying, yet there is nothing to indicate that they were supermen either on the diamond or off the field of play.

The personnel of the Boston club of that year shows that of the 12 players whose physical dimensions are given, A. G. Spalding, pitcher and center fielder, was the only one who exceeded the six-foot mark. The majority of the players ranged from five feet, six inches, to five feet, nine inches, and the average weight was not more than 160 pounds. The heaviest man on the team was McVey, who tipped the scales at 490 pounds.

The batting averages of those days were computed to show the number of base hits per game, and McMullen, of the Athletics, led the league with 1.90. "Pop" Anson was eighth with 1.78 and Spalding eleventh with 1.70. In club batting the Boston team led with an average of 17.11 hits per game and the Athletics were second with 15.06.

The total receipts of the Boston club for the season of 1874 amounted to \$30,931.17 and the expenses \$30,865.97. A portion of these expenses, which were exceptionally large for that period of baseball development, included the trip to Europe, the first of the several invasions of England and the continent by American baseball combinations. The salary roll for the entire year then would not barely pay for one star player, as the accounts show that \$17,900 covered the entire cost for the season in this direction. Ground rent amounted to \$517.50 and uniforms, bats, balls, etc., cost \$387.89. Even in the early days of the game, advertising was not overlooked, as the accounts show that \$1,919.70 was spent for advertising and printing, which was more than the combined rental of the grounds and the team equipment expenses.

Trap shooting continues to grow in popularity. The latest compilations show that more than 4,000 trap shooting clubs are in existence with that number being added to steadily. The state of Pennsylvania leads all the others of the country with a total of 565. New York is second with 383, Illinois third with 309, and Iowa fourth with 254.

According to the latest record of Princeton university students in the service all but one member of the 1916 varsity football squad are serving with the color or in some allied war department. The only "D" man who has not left college is under age and he is a member of the Princeton reserve officers' training camp.

Norman Brookes, who, with Anthony F. Wilding, wrested the Davis cup, em-

SALTS IF BACKACHE AND KIDNEYS HURT

Stop Eating Meat for a While If Your Bladder Is Troubling You.

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it generally means you have been eating too much meat, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and laggard. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog you must relieve them, like you relieve your bowels; removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headache, dizzy spells; your stomach aches, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore, water scalds and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a teaspoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the urine so it is no longer a irritant, thus ending bad dermal weakness.

Jad Salts is a life-saver for regular water. It is inexpensive, cannot injure and makes a delightful, effervescent lithia-water drink.—Adv.

HOW LONG HAVE YOU HAD YOUR RHEUMATISM?

Perhaps You Are Doctoring Symptoms, Not the Disease—How a Connecticut Official Cured Himself.

There are almost as many ways of treating rheumatism as there are doctors. Most of these treatments are directed at the symptoms and are considered successful if they relieve the pain and stiffness. But the blood has not been purified and the rheumatism is sure to return, especially after a season of exposure to cold and dampness.

Mr. Charles Montgomery, justice of the peace of Pockerville, Conn., was afflicted with muscular rheumatism as a result of exposure while a member of Co. C, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American war. His cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is better proof than any medical argument why every sufferer with rheumatism should give this blood-building medicine a trial. He says:

"After my discharge from